APPENDIX 1

drapilux from a to z

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W

A

Air pollutant
An air pollutant is an impurity in the air which may have a damaging effect on the environment. The origins of an air pollutant may be natural (e.g. sulphur dioxide, SO2, produced by volcanoes) or anthropogenic (produced by mankind).

Ammonia
A colourless, pungent smelling gas, which is high water. Ammonia has the chemical formula NH3 a a density of 0.235 g/cm3. The gas is obtained du putrefaction of plant and animal matter and resul decomposition of protein. It is, of course, also av form of ammonia salts. The aqueous solution (liq reacts when combined with water and this result formation of alkaline NH4OH. Ammonia (ammoni by-product of the fabrication of coal gas and coke greater quantities are obtained synthetically thro combination of elements in accordance with the H process, which combines nitrogen extracted from together with hydrogen under increased pressure raised temperature, whilst in the presence of cat Ammonia is used as a cooling agent in refrigerati in the production of artificial fertilisers and (follov combustion to nitrogen oxide) nitric acid and in th manufacturing of sodium carbonate. It is sold in l in steel cylinders.

Anti-microbial
Aimed against micro-organisms (bacteria, fungus, ricksettia, viruses).

B

Batiste
Batiste is a very fine but strong, densely woven material (technical term: calico weave), comprising of warp and weft threads.

Blend
A blend is a thread spun using multicoloured fibr the variety of colours, a blend gives the appearar monochromatic and lightly faded.

Burnt-out fabrics
Burnt-out fabrics comprise of two different types of material. The backing cloth is manufactured using fully synthetic materials. Almost all types of cellulose-based fibres can be used for the pattern fabric, e.g.: viscose, cotton, linen, silk or a mixture thereof. A complex production process is used to create the pattern, in which the etching (burning out) of sections of the pattern threads takes place. This method results in the production of a charming pattern made up of both transparent and dense sections of fabric.

C

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Calender
One of the most frequently used machines in the fabric finishing process. The cloth is fed across a number of heated cylinder rollers and is subjected to the requisite cylinder pressure at a fixed temperature. Changes in the pressure, temperature and speed of the rollers produces a variety of results in the fabric. Treatment by a calender provides the cloth with a softer feel, a compact appearance, increased density and smoothness and, if required, a high shine (e.g. as with chintz).

Chenille
Chenille fabric possesses a weft thread which is thick and velvety in texture. It is particularly decorative, falls in soft folds and is very well suited for use in the production of floor coverings.

Crash
A fully synthetic material which produces the desired wrinkled effect upon shrinking / pressing and subsequent thermal fixing of the fabric's irregularities, or alternatively following chemical treatment.

Calico weave
Calico weave is the simplest, densest and most c of weaving. In this weave type, the warp and wei alternate over and under the next thread.

Causative organism
A living organism that causes illness (pathogen) i introduction to the body (infection). Its behaviou (reproduction, metabolism etc.) and the reaction: infected organism to this behaviour result in spec and infections. Causative organisms include num organisms, e.g. various bacteria, fungi, viruses a (e.g. worms and protozoa).

Coated black-out fabrics
A base fabric with a reverse-side coating, manufa variety of finishes and using various types of mat

Colour fastness
The resistance of colours and prints to a variety c to which the fabric may be subjected during the p (finishing) process and the subsequent use of the Certain specifications (DIN or ISO standards) app testing of colour fastness. There are 5 fastness ra rating 5 being the best and rating 1 being the po no such thing as total colour fastness under ever circumstance of use. Accordingly, dyes (prints) di variation in behaviour when exposed to sunlight, salt water etc. The intended use (and requiremer must be made known to the dyer or printer.

Cretonne
Cretonne is a smooth, moderately dense fabric pi fine cotton threads in calico weave.

D

Damask
Jacquard fabric is double-faced, possessing both warp-sateen and weft-sateen sides. It is produced on a Jacquard machine. Damask (from Damascus) exhibits uniform variations between warp and weft-sateen, which results in the typical reflections of light and the highlighting of the pattern seen in the fabric.

Dtex
The abbreviation for Decitex: A unit of measurement for thread classification, the weight in grams of 10,000 m of fibres or threads.

Dobby weave
Small-patterned fabric with repetitions. In contra weave styles described, the patterns in dobby we be small dots, diamonds, checks, strips or floral r material possesses good shape retention, is very highly versatile.

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Fancy (effect) yarns or fancy twists
Threads with intentional irregularities and inclusions (effects), e.g. bouclé, slub yarn, mercerized yarn, spot yarn, frisé yarn (not to be confused with terry towel).

Finishing (garment dyeing)
The material is dyed once the weaving process has been completed.

Flame resistance
A self-extinguishing finish, which reduces the level of flammability of textiles, is not always permanent. By contrast, self-extinguishing fibres fall under the category of flame-resistant. Any material which is in use on commercial property should be flame-resistant. These requirements are fulfilled by man-made synthetic fibres, the self-extinguishing modification to which is made to the raw fibre material prior to processing (e.g. Trevira CS, modacrylic and fibreglass). The textiles produced using these yarns melt slowly and the fire extinguishes because it has no source of its own. Man-made fibres can also be made flame-resistant through the application of finishing treatments, although in such cases the characteristic is not permanent.

Flame-retardant fabrics
Flame-retardant threads and fabrics manufactured from the polyester fibre Trevira CS (C = comfort, S = safety) guarantee effective protection against fire. They are permanently flame-retardant because the flame-retardant agent is an integrated part of the molecular structure. In general terms, fabrics manufactured using flame-retardant polyester fibres are particularly durable, easy to care for, kind to the skin and non-iron. They are particularly highly valued for their wear

Finishing
The suitability of a fabric product for certain uses actual value, are very much determined by the re measures applied during its production. The man treatments in textile refinement include: seasoni decatising, printing, dyeing, calendering, stampir polishing and fulling. In addition to these, there a specialist treatments, such as anti-bacterial, anti- anti-fungicidal, anti-pilling and anti-static finishes non-flammable, stain-resistant and water-resista impregnation, and shrink-resistant and moth-pro etc.

Finishing (thread dyeing)
In this method of dyeing, the dyeing process take before the threads have been woven. The subseq the threads in a variety of colours results in the p multi-coloured fabric. Depending on the weaving used, it is thus possible to use a range of coloure create graphics or floral patterns.

Flame-resistant curtains and furnishing mat produced using Trevira CS
Trevira CS fibres belong to a group known as pol although this safety fibre is created with the addi inclusion of a small quantity of a phosphor-organ which ensures that it remains permanently flame accordance with DIN 4102, B1 and other Europea It was previously only possible to produce flame- textiles during their chemical finishing process, w in problems in many cases. These included the ei impact and the durability of the finish following re cleaning processes. It is possible to avoid all of th by utilising a permanently modified fibre.
Textiles manufactured using Trevira CS do not or fire standards, but also conform with other impor standards applicable to home textiles, such as lig wear resistance and care requirements.

Foulard [dyeing machine]
A dyeing machine employed for the processes of washing, dyeing and impregnating etc. during the treatment of fabrics and knitwear. The material t a trough containing the treatment solution. Follo fed, wrinkle-free, through two or more drawing n squeeze the excess solution from the material an on to the next stage.

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G

Germs
Germ is a collective term, which was originally derived from the word hygiene.
The term refers to micro-organisms which are able to reproduce, such as bacteria, fungi, algae etc. Bacteria are also commonly referred to as germs.
(bacterial water contamination)

H

Hand printing
In this old technique, the dye is transferred to the fabric using a wooden model; the template is carved into the specialist wood.

I

Iron-fast finish
Resistance of dyes and prints on fabrics of every type, and following all levels of processing, to ironing, pressing and handling in heated cylinder dryers.

ISO
International Standardisation Organisation; this c unites the standardisation organisations of 87 co 9000, for example, was conceived in order to cor control and steer quality assurance activities.

J

Jacquard
A collective term for materials with woven patterns. Jacquard fabric is created using a specialist piece of equipment, which enables the variations in the pattern form including structured repeats. The fabric may be monochromatic and inherently patterned. The inclusion of coloured yarns results in the creation of multi-coloured designs. The fabric possesses good shape retention, is very useable and highly versatile.

Jigger
Dyeing machines used for colouring wide reams c fabric requiring dyeing is wound onto a roller (in to 3800 m), run through a dye bath and subsequ onto a second roller. The machinery is reset and repeated until the dye is locked into the fabric. Tl passages are termed "ends". The number of pass on the process and the fabric type, although 4 to considered to be roughly average.

L

Light resistance
The resistance of colours and prints to the effects of daylight, the influence of the weather or of artificial light. It is technically impossible to use the most light resistant dyes on every type of fabric when printing or dyeing.

M

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Mixed fibres
Mixed fibres are fabric compositions which are created using natural fibres, natural fibres mixed with synthetic man-made fibres or a variety of synthetic fibres. These fabric mixtures generally combine to provide the user with the majority of the advantages of each of the materials used: For example the combining of cotton and polyester provides the excellent wear comfort provided by the natural fibre, complimented by the advantageous care requirements offered by the synthetic fibre. A mixture using elastic fibres is also highly popular.

Moiré
Moiré is a wavy, watermark pattern which has a s matt finish. The base material is a taffeta or ribb threads used may comprise of viscose fibres. Pur produced by the moistening of the fabric and the placement of one length over the top of another. are then pressed together using rollers. The shap which result from this process cannot be further i the case of synthetic moiré, the pattern is presse fabric using heated rollers.

Muslin
Sturdy and light, woven fabric (calico weave) pro loosely turned threads, which makes it very soft

O

Odorants and flavouring enhancers
Substances which have no direct influence on the nutritional value of consumables, but which are an important component in enabling their utilisation by organisms. They promote an appetite and encourage the production of digestive juices. Flavouring enhancers are a natural ingredient in foodstuffs. They can be added in the form of herbs and spices, or may be produced during the preparation process, e.g. during baking, frying or roasting. They may also be the result of enzymatic influences, which often occur due to the activities of micro-organisms. In chemical terms they belong to a wide range of classes, such as acids, salts, forms of sugar, essential oils etc. In contrast to flavouring agents, odorants are non-volatile / only very slightly volatile. Important flavouring enhancers include table salt, vinegar and sugar.

Organza
High-shine, veil-like fabric produced with very fin weft threads, although very strong to the touch.

P

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Pattern
Woven, printed or stamped design with dyed areas, outlines and contours, graduations and overlaps of colour.

Poly-acrylic fibres
Synthetic manmade fibre. Characteristics: Excellent wear and with a wool-like feel, high heat-retaining capacity, short drying times, thermo-fixable heat resistance. Caution: Maximum iron heat, first setting! Easily soiled, inclined to static charging. Polyester absorbs 1 - 1.5% moisture in air humidity levels of 65% without feeling damp.

Printed fabrics
Depending on fabric type, straight thread printing and finishing may not be possible. This also applies to straight thread processing. Screen printing results in irregularities in the pattern repeat and the dye application as a result of manual finishing; these are the characteristics of screen printing. Gold and silver printing dyes may lose some of their pigmentation during cleaning.

Plain fabric
Monochromatic fabric, which is most often garme seldom yarn-dyed or flock-dyed. The term is not with having no pattern, as plain fabrics can obtai through the weaving process.

Polyamide
Synthetic man-made fibre. Characteristics: Excel resistance and tensile strength, short drying time resistance, limited heat-retaining capacity, easily inclined to static charging. Polyamide absorbs 3.5 moisture in air humidity levels of 65% without fe

Polyester
Synthetic man-made fibre. Characteristics: Excel resistance and tensile strength, short drying time shape retention, thermo-fixable, easily soiled, inc charging propensity to pilling. Polyester absorbs moisture in air humidity levels of 65% without fe

Product-typical characteristic
A product-typical characteristic is not a fault, but characteristic which is related to the production p material, and which cannot be influenced. Produc characteristics are the result of the manufacturin the make-up of the product or the material comp

R

Repeat
The recurrence of a motif within a pattern. The distance between repetitions is commonly quoted in cm.

Roller pressure
Each individual colour is transferred to the fabric in an even manner using a roller. It is possible to use up to 16 rollers, which enables the production of a wide range of colours and patterns.

Ribs (or less commonly repps)
Ribs can be recognised by the ribbed pattern in t Both diagonal and vertical ribs exist. In the case ribs, the ribbing runs diagonally in the direction c (one speaks of weft ribs). In the case of vertical in the warp direction (one refers to warp ribs).

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S

Sateen / satin
Sateen and satin are fabrics with smooth, shiny top surfaces and dull undersides, which are the result of the weaving technique. In the case of weft-sateen, the top surface is created using the weft threads, whereas the warp threads are used for the top surface when producing warp-sateen. The material is highly versatile and possesses excellent decorative characteristics.

Sheared effect
Sheared effect is the description given to a complex and specialist type of curtain patterning. The pattern is produced by the additional working in of threads to a backing cloth. The threads, which connect the individual patterns, are cut or sheared either by hand or using a machine.

Screen printing
In this process a sieve is used as a screen. The a sieve at which no pattern is required are covered is then transferred to the fabric through the secti sieve that remain open. Multi-repetition patterns using this method.

Scuff resistance furniture fabric
Standard of valuation for furniture fabric in terms characteristics (wear value). The scuff resistance a specimen fabric's resistance to chafing. Decorat fabrics, furniture fabric clients.

Solution
Treatment fluid used during the finishing and wa processes.

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T

Taffeta
Smooth, calico weave fabric produced from silk or man-made fibres.

Trevira ® bioactive
This multi-functional fibre with bio-active characteristics is used in the production of clothing and bed linens. In contrast to products which have been treated, the anti-bacterial effects and particularly hygienic nature of this fibre are not achieved through additional treatment processes, but are instead integrated characteristics of the fibres. The fibres are therefore able to retain these characteristics permanently, independent of the subsequent stresses placed on the material. Trevira bioactive, which is patent-protected worldwide, is effective against all common forms and types of bacteria. Its effectiveness has been tested and confirmed in numerous trials, including those carried out by the Hohenstein Research Institute. The Eco-Tex marks stands for the ecological harmlessness of a fibre. Eco-Tex Standard 100.

The new fibre may be combined with a vast range of textiles and natural materials and can be employed in a multitude of areas. The antibacterial effects complement the known beneficial characteristics of the various Trevira fibres and provide the user with a further advantage.

Transfer printing
During this dry transfer process the pattern is ini on paper before the dyes are transferred to the f drum. The process uses heat effect. This type of enables the application of very fine graduations c also provides the image with very sharp contouri case of fabrics with fine threads, the dye transfer visible and does not affect the decorative nature material.

Twill
The weaving process used in the production of tw the creation of a diagonal parallel ribbed effect. A twill designs exist. With warp twill, more warp thr on the upper side of the fabric than weft threads. of weft twill, more weft threads are seen than wa decorative characteristics are dependant on the r the finishing.

V

Velour = velveteen / velvet
Velour is the technical term for fabric with a fur pile. Velveteen has a pile height of up to 2 mm, whilst velvet possesses a pile height of between 2 and 4 mm. Decorative velour fabrics are generally produced using cotton. When used in furnishings and valances, velour is almost always machined in such a way that the pile runs in the warp direction, from top to bottom. It is also possible to work with the velour pile running in the opposite direction. When using velour in furnishings, it is always necessary to line the fabric. This covers up lights spots and prevents pile loss. Velour is particularly useful in interior furnishings due to its soft drop.

Voile
Fine woven fabric (calico weave) manufactured u twisted polyester continuous filament yarns or co versatile, very decorative and hangs in soft folds.

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Warp (fabric)
The horizontal threads in a fabric.

Warp printing
Warp threads are first printed before being wove weaving process is complete the result is very at fabric colours. This appearance is achieved becau subsequently blurred by the addition of the weft the field of furnishing fabrics. Warp printing

Weaving
Weaving the most common form of textile manuf Weaving refers to the right-angled crossing of a two sets of threads. If the sets of threads do not angle to one another, i.e. diagonally, then one re plaiting. The product that results from the weavi known as the fabric.

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